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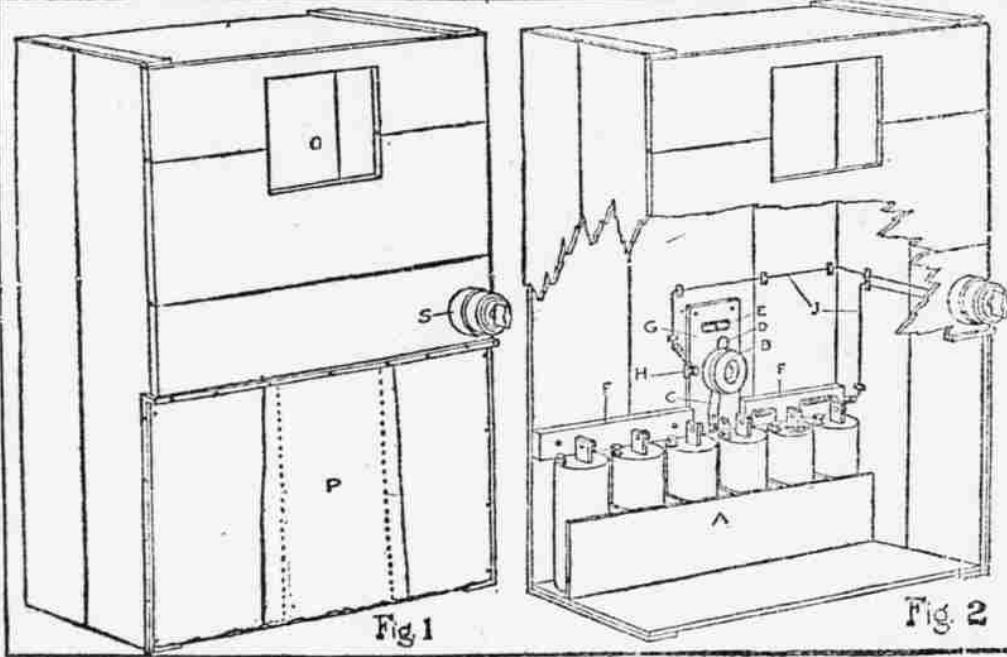
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### EGGS SHOULD BE TESTED BY CANDLING



EXTERIOR AND SECTIONAL VIEW OF CANDLER.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The requirements of the egg trade and certain state and federal food regulations make it necessary for the shipper to know what quality of eggs he is shipping to consumers. This means that all eggs should be tested by candling in the producing section. Storekeepers and egg buyers in the towns can candle by means of a shielded light in a dark room. The traveling collectors, however, who gather eggs from the farmers, lack these facilities. To assist these collectors, the egg-handling specialists of the department have developed a simple homemade electrical candling outfit that can be used out of doors. The apparatus can be fastened to the side or back of a wagon or to the wall of a building at a height convenient for the candler. If hung on hooks, it is easily removed.

This device consists of a wooden case (Fig. 1), painted black inside and out, in which is mounted an inexpensive egg candle lighted by a tiny electric bulb operated by dry batteries. The eggs are passed into the bottom part of the box through an opening protected by black cloth curtains that prevent light from entering (Fig. 1, P). As the eggs are held and turned before the candle the collector can tell their quality by looking through the eyehole in the front of the case (Fig. 1, O).

#### To Build Case.

The following directions and dimensions have been tested and found satisfactory in making these outfits:

Make a light wooden box, 26 inches high, 18 inches wide and 10½ inches deep, inside measurements (Fig. 1). This may be made from egg-case material, or a packing box may be cut down to these dimensions. Tongued-and-grooved boards should be used if possible, as the box must be light-proof. Leave a space 11 inches high and the width of the box at the bottom of the front (Fig. 1, P). Cut an eyehole six inches wide by five inches high in the top center of the front (Fig. 1, O). When cut as shown, the hole is about the right distance above the candle to fit the height of the average man. Short men will prefer a lower hole and tall men may require a higher box. Cover the egg opening with three pieces of heavy black cloth or oilcloth, making the center-piece overlap those at the sides (Fig. 1, P). Each piece is seven or eight inches wide and 11½ inches high. The sidepieces are fastened to the case at the sides and top of the egg opening; the centerpiece at the top only.

#### Electrical Equipment.

Build stalls from thin lumber 3½ inches deep by 2½ inches square across the rear of the bottom of the box to hold the dry cells (Fig. 2, A). This size box should hold six batteries, three for running the light and three in reserve.

The strips above, and resting on the tops of the cells (Fig. 2, E), are not necessary unless it is desired to prevent the batteries from dropping out if the case is turned upside down. These strips should be screwed to the back of the cases so they may be easily removed when renewing the batteries.

The candling device proper is either automatic or constant; that is, it may be made to give light continuously or only when an egg is pressed lightly against it. Secure from any drug store a new round tin oil-cloth box about two inches in diameter and three-fourths inch deep (Fig. 2, B). Ream a hole in the center of the bottom just large enough to hold firmly the screw of a small 3½-volt lamp, such as is used in a little pocket flash lamp.

The metal box, besides holding the lamp, also is needed to convey current to the screw around the stem of the bulb. Therefore do not ream the hole too large and do not use cloth or other nonmetallic packing to hold it in place around the stem of the bulb.

Cut a hole in the cover of the box one inch in diameter, against which the egg is held during candling. To the bottom of the box solder one end of a strip of thin brass or steel 3½ inches long by three-fourths inch wide. This forms the spring which breaks the contact when the candle is used automatically (Fig. 2, C).

To the opposite side of the bottom solder a piece of metal to form a lip that presses under a button, which may be turned to hold the box firmly against the contacts when the candle is to give a continuous light.

Make the mounting board for the candle from a piece of wood six inches long, 2½ inches wide and about one-

fourth inch thick, by boring a half-inch hole through the center line four inches from one end. Tack over this hole, on the back of the board, a strip of zinc three-fourths inch wide and 2½ inches long, bearing a connector that has been cut from a discarded dry battery (Fig. 2, H). Bend the connector end of the strip up at one edge of the board. Be careful to see that the oil-cloth box cannot touch this connector or the zinc and thus make a short circuit. In candling, do not allow the hand to touch this connector and the metal box at the same time.

Mount the candling box on the face of the board by means of two round-head screws through the lower end of the spring (Fig. 2, C), screwed at such a distance from the hole as will allow the end of the light bulb to pass through the half-inch hole and come in contact with the zinc on the back. Care must be taken to see that the stem of the lamp goes straight into the hole. Only the metal contact point in the center of the stem should touch the zinc. If the metal screw plate around the outside of the stem touches the zinc, it will cause a short circuit and the lamp will not burn. The lower screw in the spring should have a cross-fitting corner washer. Screw or nail the board to the middle of the back of the case so the light is ten inches above the bottom.

Paint the case black inside and out.

#### Wiring.

Method 1.—Run one wire from the right of the batteries to the connector (Fig. 2, H) on the board. Fasten the second wire (from the left of the batteries) beneath the washer under the lower screw that holds the lamp spring (Fig. 2, C). The device is then ready for operation.

Method 2.—If desired, a switch (Fig. 1, S; also shown in Fig. 2) may be mounted on the front of the box and one wire in the circuit (Fig. 2, J) run through it. The operator, however, ordinarily will find it just as convenient to control the current by means of the button above the candle.

**Connecting the Dry Cells.** Care should be taken to see that the batteries are connected in such a way that the voltage of the current is approximately that required by the lamp. If the voltage is too high, the lamp will burn out quickly; if too low, the light will be dim. Any dealer in dry batteries will have a voltmeter and can assist in connecting the cells so they will give the required voltage. If connected as shown in Fig. 2, the voltage from two cells only is applied to the light, which, nevertheless, has the benefit of the full amperage of the three cells.

If much candling is to be done, it is advisable to connect two sets of dry batteries to the candle, controlled by a three-way circuit. Then the sets can be used alternately and their life greatly prolonged.

Simply holding an egg against the candling opening will press the contact in the stem of the bulb against the zinc contact on the back of the board, causing light to shine through the egg. When the pressure is removed, the contact is broken by the spring on the lamp box. If a constant light is desired, the contact may be made steady by turning the button (Fig. 2, E) over the lip (Fig. 2, D) on the back of the candle.

The materials for this apparatus, including three dry cells, should not cost over \$1.50, itemized as follows:

Box for case	.....	\$0.30
Oil-cloth box	.....	.25
Spring	.....	.25
Electric bulb	.....	.30
3 batteries	.....	1.50
Button	.....	.25
Paint, nails, screws	.....	.40
Cloth	.....	.05
3 feet of wire for connectors	.....	.20
Total	.....	\$1.50

These items do not include the cost of a switch, which, if used, would increase the cost from 10 to 25 cents, depending on the type of switch used.

### MOST ECONOMICAL FEEDS

Corn Must Be Supplemented With Nitrogenous Feed, Such as Meat Scrap or Skim Milk.

Under usual market conditions corn is one of the most economical feeds for laying hens, and can well be used to a very large extent in their ration. However, corn must be supplemented with a nitrogenous feed, such as meat scrap or skim milk. If good results are to be obtained from its use.

Recent experiments show that hens fed a ration composed of 87.2 per cent corn and 12.8 per cent meat scrap produced eggs cheaper than hens given a greater number of feeds.

### PLAN TO RESUME RAILWAY INQUIRY AFTER MARCH 4TH

Postponement Forced by Press of Congressional Business.

### COUNTRY DEMANDS ACTION

Shippers, Investors and Representatives of All Branches of Business Demand Unification of System of Railway Regulation—Reads Ask Fewer Masters.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Congressional Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has been conducting the inquiry into government regulation and control of transportation, last week decided to suspend its hearings on the subject and adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, because of the pressure of other work before Congress. According to the resolution creating the committee, it is required to submit a report by January 8th next. It is understood that before that time the committee will ask for an extension of time and that the hearings will be resumed at a later date, when some of those who already have appeared before the committee will be questioned further and a great many others will be heard. It is probable, however, that the hearings will not be resumed until after adjournment of Congress on March 4th. In addition to regular routine business the commerce committee of the two houses are charged with the important duty of preparing and presenting the legislation asked for by President Wilson to make it possible a railroad strike without previous investigation. This will leave little or no time for the consideration of the general questions of railway regulation.

**Country Wants Something Done.** Members of Congress and others who are interested in the inquiry undertaken by the National Committee insist that there is no intention of abandoning it.

It seems doubtful, indeed, if the country would permit the matter to be dropped if there were evidence of a desire on the part of Congress to do so. The nationwide evidences of interest evoked by the initiation of the Newlands inquiry show that the people of the country—shippers, consumers and investors, as well as railway men themselves—are alive to the fact that the railway situation is highly unsatisfactory and that steps must be taken without unnecessary delay to make it possible for the subject to meet the growing needs of the nation.

From reports received here it seems as though almost every commercial organization and business interest in the country were engaged in studying the railroad question. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been conducting an elaborate inquiry into various phases of the subject for many months past. Many local and state commercial bodies in every part of the country have committees engaged in study of the problem and have indicated a desire to come here and present their views. National organizations of manufacturers, lumbermen, coal operators, wholesalers and retail dealers, have expressed through resolutions their desire for the unification of the system of railway regulation. The National Industrial Traffic League, speaking from the viewpoint of shippers using the railways, has endorsed exclusive federal regulation providing it is accomplished in such a way as to give the subject the prompt adjustment in matters relating to transportation within the states.

**Many Interests Studying Problem.** All these organizations represent primarily the shippers of the country, but they are not the only ones who are taking a hand in the discussion. The investors of the nation, through their own associations and through committees representing the savings banks and other financial organizations, are preparing to show the necessity of improving railroad credit and protecting the rights of those whose money is invested in railway securities. Finally the railroads themselves, being vitally concerned in the improvement of existing conditions, are planning to submit their views through their executives, operating officials and traffic experts and to present their willingness to accept far-reaching federal regulation along lines that will enable them to attract capital and to provide the facilities needed for the prompt and efficient handling of the country's transportation business.

**Main Trouble Is Too Many Masters.** Not all of these interests are in accord as to the remedies that should be adopted. There seems to be a general agreement, however, that many of the difficulties which confront the railroads and which make it impossible for them to meet the requirements of the nation's commerce promptly and satisfactorily arise from the multiplicity and often conflicting measures of regulation that have been adopted from time to time by the federal government and the forty-eight states and that what is needed is a well ordered, systematic scheme of federal regulation that shall cover the whole country and make it possible for the railroads to provide the extensive and improved facilities so badly needed, while at the same time protecting fully the public interests.

## DAIRY



### PRODUCTION OF BUTTER

Demand Price Commensurate With Quality of Product, Grain and Mill-Feeds Policy.

Make sure that you produce high-grade butter; then for a better route and demand a price commensurate with the quality of a product you are delivering and the labor thus involved in producing it. A grain-and-mill-feed ration given in conjunction with a quiet time to the cows at milking time, gives them to come up regularly to milked, increases and enriches the milk flow, furnishes a manure that is high in fertilizing elements, economizes in the amount of pasture consumed. Cream that tests from 40 to 45 per cent butter-fat remains fresh and sweet much longer than that of a thinner grade; commands a premium price on the market; makes higher grade butter; leaves a residue of a greater amount of skim milk for feeding to the calves, pigs and poultry, and takes less fertilizer away from the land.

### HARDINESS OF JERSEY COW

She Has Shown Her Ability to Adapt Herself to All Conditions, Climatic and Otherwise.

A criticism often directed against the Jersey breed is that the animals are not hardy enough to stand severe weather.

Possibly such criticism has as its basis the fact that the climate of Jersey Island, the birthplace of the breed, is rather mild. But the criticism has no basis in fact. Bred in Jersey, one of the world's most famous cows, was bred, raised and made her



Purebred Jersey.

great record in the severe climate of the Michigan peninsula, and, Passport, a Pennsylvania Jersey, which has just broken the milk record of the breed, lived while on test in an open shed during a winter when the thermometer at several times registered 20 degrees below zero.

Wherever the Jersey cow has gone she has shown her ability to adapt herself readily to all conditions, climatic and otherwise.

### ATTENTION TO CARE OF MILK

Average Farmer Can Apply Principles of Sanitation as Well as Small Dairyman.

With the advent of the bacterial count that is run on milk in larger cities of the country, and the careful inspection of dairies by state officials, more attention is being paid to the care of milk in all phases of its production.

Although the bacterial count is not practical for the product of the average farmer, the principles of sanitation can be applied by him, almost as easily as by the small dairyman. Washing the udder and teats of the cow and drying them each time with a clean cloth before milking is one of the simplest, and yet most important steps.

Reliable dairymen have said it is impossible for clean milk to be produced if the milker works with wet hands. Almost invariably it is found in the milk that is gotten under such circumstances.

### COTTONSEED MEAL FOR COWS

Silage Alone Does Not Supply Balanced Ration—Some Grain Is of Very Much Importance.

Silage alone does not furnish a balanced ration, so some grain should be fed, especially to the cows that give the most milk.

At least one pound of cottonseed meal should be included in the daily grain ration.

### BULL IS DANGEROUS ANIMAL

Many Advocates Utilizing Lost Power by Putting Head of Herd in Harness—Watch Him.

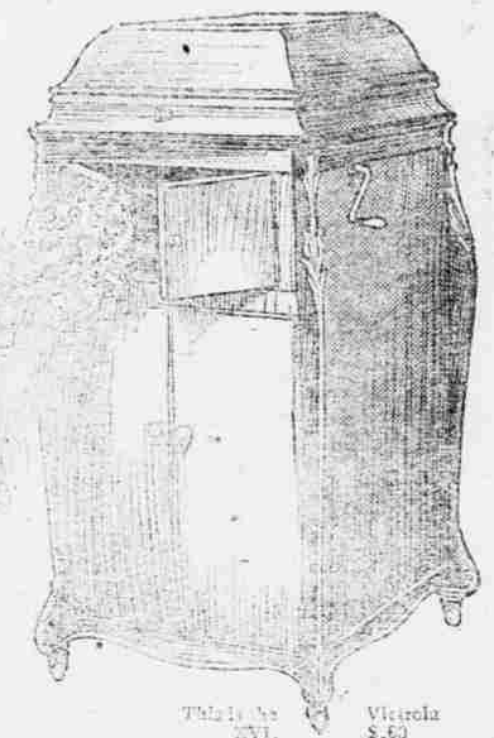
Putting the head bull in the harness and making him work is a way of utilizing lost power that has many advocates. In doing this, however, it should always be borne in mind that the bull is a dangerous animal and needs watching.

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It is all artists and all instruments in one. It enables you to hear the greatest singers and musicians in your own home just the same as though you were hearing them in person. It brings to you their actual living voices and superb art absolutely true to life—every rendition exactly as it is interpreted by the artists themselves. Get a Victrola and have all this wonderful array of music always at your instant command.

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